

LOAN TALK
IN SENATESenator Brown
Has a Fresh
Plan.HOUSE WORKS ON
APPROPRIATIONSA Fairly Busy Day Spent by the
Legislative Solons of
Hawaii Nei.

At yesterday's session of the Senate Cecil Brown aroused the suspicion of the Independents, which is not a very difficult thing to do, by proposing that Congress be requested to pass a loan bill providing for a loan of \$1,500,000, and covering all the items in the Governor's last message.

The trouble started with the presentation of a message from the Acting Governor, submitting additional estimates. Cecil Brown moved that consideration of the message be deferred until such time as an appropriation bill framed on the lines laid down in the message, should be introduced in the Senate. The motion was seconded by Senator Carter.

The reason for his intention to introduce a supplementary appropriation bill, said Senator Brown, was that, as the Legislature had failed to pass a loan bill, some action along the same line would have to be taken.

The Attorney-General had submitted his opinion on the matter of a loan bill, which was to the effect that the Legislature in this extra session could consider the loan matter. The Committee on Judiciary had handed in a report on the Attorney-General's opinion, showing their opinion to be at variance with that of Mr. Dole, and it would not be wise for the Legislature to proceed along the lines laid down in the Attorney-General's report when there was a likelihood of its being contested.

Senator Brown said the Territorial Government could frame a loan bill and send the same on to Congress to be considered at its next meeting in December, Hawaii would thus be freed from the dilemma which now threatens it in regard to finances. There was no doubt whatever, continued Senator Brown, but what Congress would pass the measure, since the Territorial Legislature had failed to do so, and that the wisest thing to do would be to provide for the expenditures of such money as should be received from the bonds authorized by the United States, instead of allowing Congress to provide for this alone, as there might be influence brought to bear in Washington by which the country districts would suffer.

Senator "Oily Bill" was on his feet in an instant, and registered a strong kick against the proposed measure on the grounds that the Legislature would be fooling with its own privileges to consider it.

The portly statesman from Hilo, J. T. Brown, was then recognized, and he made the principal speech on the Independent side of the House. He led off with the declaration that he would vote against any such bill, and continued by saying: "We learn from the report of the Treasurer of the Territory that we are falling behind about \$80,000 every month. Now if this is a fact, why does not the Governor call a special session for the consideration of a loan bill. We did our best to put through such a bill at our regular session, but we hadn't the time. We asked for just a few days' extension during which to act on the measure, but the Governor took no notice of the loan act. He appeared to be offended, and did not set his personal feeling aside.

"Now comes this proposition to let Congress fix up a loan bill for us. We can do it ourselves, as we should do, if the Governor will give us a special session. I will say in conclusion, that we will throw out everything of the kind that Senator Cecil Brown proposes to introduce. If we are to have a loan bill, we must pass one ourselves, and such action cannot be taken unless we have a special session."

Senator Kaohi, seeing that matters were getting too warm, cut in with a motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock today, which carried.

Other matters considered at the session were items on the military. The clerk called attention to the fact that the committee recommended striking out about a dozen pages in the bill, and as a great number of the items had not been referred to the Committee on Military, there evidently was a mistake somewhere. Senator Kanuha moved the report be changed. Senator Achi rose to a point of order, saying that the report of the committee was contrary to rule 42 of the Senate. There were no reasons given for the wholesale striking out of items.

The chair sustained the point of order, and ordered the report back into the hands of Chairman Kanuha of the Military Committee to be changed. Senator Kanuha waxed very wrathful over the chair's decision, and appealed from its ruling. Upon the show of hands the ruling was sustained.

Upon a motion by Senator Cecil Brown the consideration of the minority report on the same matter was deferred until the majority report should reappear. Adjournment at 11 o'clock.

DAVID STARR JORDAN HERE
TO STUDY HAWAIIAN FISHES

Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University, arrived in Honolulu yesterday on the Mariposa, at the head of a large party of fish experts, entomologists and officials connected with the United States Fish Commission. They have come to Hawaii to study the species of fish which inhabit the island waters, to carry back specimens of all that can be found, reproduce them with the brush upon the canvas, and above all, to determine in what way the laws should be changed in order to prevent fishermen from destroying the young fish by nets of small mesh.

Dr. Jordan is a volunteer in this work, assisting the government without pay, and will look after the scientific researches personally. Dr. Evermann, of the United States Fish Commission, represents the business end of the expedition. The work of the party will continue all summer, every island will be visited, and the bottom of the ocean swept from the shore to several miles out to sea in order that every living species existing at the lowest depths may be brought to light and examined. The Albatross, belonging to the United States Fish Commission, and designed especially for carrying on scientific investigations of this character, will come to Honolulu in the latter part of the summer and engage in this deep water work, and upon returning to the Coast will carry away specimens of the island fishes.

In an interview last night, at the Moana Hotel, which will be the headquarters of the party, Dr. Jordan stated to an Advertiser reporter:

"At the last session of Congress a bill was passed directing the United States Fish Commission to investigate the marine inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands, and report upon the same to the next Congress. One thing we have come here for is to determine whether any laws will be necessary for the protection of the fish, learn of the present laws, and find out what changes should be made. I have been asked as a volunteer to assist the commission, and oversee the scientific work in connection with that of Dr. Evermann.

"We want to inquire into everything connected with the fisheries, and get hold of information in any way possible. We will visit the principal islands, especially Hawaii and Oahu. These two islands we regard as the two most important in this regard.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE HOUSE

Whenever the members of the House want to make an excuse for cutting down a salary, doing away with a position, or combining two or three offices, they begin to talk about roads and bridges. "Roads and bridges" are standing excuses for readjusting things, according to Independent ideas, and according to no particular rule or reason. If the Hawaiian Islands are to have all the roads and bridges that have been talked about during the past three months, the insular Territory will have room for nothing else. Not only this, but it will be necessary to continue some of the public works out into the deep, blue sea.

There was more talk indulged in yesterday than the day before. Several ethnologists were exposed in several distinct wood piles during the day. The House sat longer than it has any other day this session. Instead of meeting at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Assembly convened at 1:30, much to the displeasure of several native Representatives.

MORNING SESSION.

Two resolutions, introduced by Haahoe, asking for two appropriations of \$1,000, were presented. One was for roadways and bridges in the Pelekuna and Waialua vicinities. The other was for schools in the same localities.

Kanihio introduced a resolution asking that the thoroughfares in the Palama district be improved. Kanihio followed, with a petition praying for \$3,000, to be expended on the roads of Molokai and Lanai.

"Our party consists of Dr. Evermann and myself, in charge, with J. N. Cobb, the statistician, whose business it is to look up the laws and the records of catches, go through the records of the markets and make a study of the statistics relating to fisheries. We have two artists, who will devote their attention to the painting of fish life. They are Captain C. B. Hudson and A. H. Baldwin. They are the two best artists of the kind in the country, and are sent out by the Fish Commission. E. L. Goldsborough and Michihiro Sindo are all-round assistants. The latter is a Japanese fish expert, and now a student of the Stanford University, where he is engaged in the study of fish species, and as a fish preparator.

"As to the proper protection of your fish here, that is a question which will be ultimately answered. Whatever we recommend in the way of laws for the protection of the species here, will probably be passed by Congress. Of course, before making our recommendations we intend to investigate slowly. I understand the Japanese use small-mesh nets and are destroying many of your fish species. Japan's waters are among the finest fishing grounds in the world, but the Japanese fishermen have almost exhausted the fish supply in the harbors and vicinity by their methods. There is a question of high importance to arise in this matter, and that is what shall be done by Congress and what will be done by the Legislature.

"Another member of our party who is coming soon is Dr. O. P. Jenkins, of Stanford. He was here in 1890, and made a very large collection of fish, and from that much of our information has been derived. When we get through with the small work we will send for the Albatross to take up the deep water operations.

Concerning Stanford University and the recent expulsion of certain of its professors, Dr. Jordan stated that the newspapers had created a tempest in a teapot. He said the expelled professors were not in accord with the views of the university; that they were upon the ragged edge upon nearly all scholastic matters, and the end came naturally. Some of them were new professors who had had little experience, and they were carried away by certain questions. The students of the university upheld the president and the trustees.

"The university has not been hurt by the statements which have appeared in the newspapers, and when the new college year commences the students will have tried professors to instruct them, in place of those expelled."

The special committee appointed yesterday filed their report. The following is the document in full:

Hon. Joseph A. Akina, Speaker of the House of Representatives:
Sir—Your special committee to which certain items in the appropriation bill were referred beg leave to report as follows:

First—Salary janitor and keeper of Capitol and Judiciary grounds and buildings, \$2,400.

This officer has, in addition to the care of the buildings and grounds, to make all needed small additions and repairs to the buildings, and do many other duties. We find the salary is inadequate to the position, and recommend that it remain as in the bill.

Second—Payroll of pilot boats, \$5,000. We find that the estimate made by the Governor is entirely too small. The boat boys are paid \$1 each for vessels to which they convey pilots. The amount expended in the last period was \$3,430, and the number of vessels is constantly increasing. We recommend the item be placed at \$9,600.

Third—Item of salary of guards for public buildings, \$7,200. To be transferred from department of Attorney General and inserted in Department of Public Works.

Upon examination we find that this item is too large. There are six guards or watchmen now employed in the Executive, Judiciary and Survey buildings. There is no reason which your committee can see why the work cannot be done by three watchmen. Two night watchmen and one day watchman.

We recommend that an item be inserted in appropriation bill below the Capitol and Judiciary grounds, "Pay of watchmen Government buildings, \$3,600."

Governor Dole, in his estimate, proposed a salary of \$2,400 for the watchmen of the Capitol and Judiciary grounds, but the Home Rulers made it \$3,600.

A discussion of considerable length

followed the acceptance of the above item. On the salaries of the boat boys, it was moved that they be paid \$45 a month. Later, some one made an amendment to the effect that their pay be increased to \$60 per month. As it is now, the boys get \$1 apiece for every vessel to which they row a pilot. Makekau spoke in behalf of the \$60 a month proposition. There are ten boys at work. This would make \$600 a month, and \$7,200 a year, or \$14,400 for the biennial period. Governor Dole, in his estimate, has suggested \$5,000, a sum less than the amount proposed by \$9,500. Kanho said that the appropriation should be kept at \$9,500, and the boys paid by the trip. After more talk the matter was referred back to a committee composed of Mossman, Kumulae and Paele, who were instructed to confer with the boat boys, and find out just what the conditions were under which they were working. The House adjourned until the afternoon session at this point of the day's proceedings.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House convened at 1:30, but it was hard work getting the legislators together. Akina was equal to the task, however, and shortly after a quorum had been gathered in by Nakookoo, suspended the rules of the House, in order that the following communication might be read, from H. M. Dow: Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to beg your assembly's attention, once more, for the consideration of the \$440 overpaid into the Treasury, February, 1899, account of fines and costs; and I do hereby humbly petition your honorable assembly to reimburse me for the forementioned \$440.

It was the sense of the House not to do anything at so early an hour. Considerable objection had been made to the speaker's making the midday recess but an hour and a half in length. They felt that they should be permitted two hours in which to give their legislative brains time for rest, and to allow their fish and pol to assimilate. A motion to adjourn was put, but was lost. Then Akina called Prendergast "a rattling, empty barrel," because he talked so much. After these little incidents and pleasantries had been passed over, 2 o'clock was fast being approached, and the legislators felt more like working.

The salaries of the assistant harbor masters were the first matters for serious consideration. Governor Dole's estimate is \$6,000, but there was a strong feeling to reduce it. Makekau suggested \$3,000, and for two men to say when vessels should be anchored and moored. The speaker said he would be willing to do the work of both at the salary of one.

Hoogs spoke in favor of the harbor master and his assistants. These men, said he, are licensed captains, who can get as much or more than the amount provided for by the Government if they wish to go sea. Captain Fuller keeps track of all wharves, keeps an eye on all freight unloaded, and sees that too much cargo is not taken from the ships at once. He and his assistants are also responsible for the general condition of the wharves. These men are paid, not for the amount of hard work they do, continued Hoogs, but for the amount of gray matter they use. The salaries of the two assistants differ because there is a difference in the responsibilities of their positions. Kanho moved that the two assistant harbor masters be paid \$100 per month. The statesman from the windy district spoke to no avail. Upon a vote being taken the Governor's figures, \$6,000, were accepted.

The salary of the pilot's watchman at Diamond Head was passed at \$1,800, without discussion.

The salary of the watchman in the pilot office was passed at \$1,440. The lawmakers then left marine matter for the time being and turned their attention to things educational.

Akina complained of mosquitoes, and said that any one who wished to burn insect powder might do so. If they had no insect powder, a good cigar would do, and if no one had a good cigar, he would smoke one himself.

The matter of public lands was then taken up, instead of educational affairs. Emmelhuth said that at the present time the legislators would be stultifying themselves to pass upon the commissioner of public lands. It was an outrage to give away land and water rights as the Dole regime was doing. A memorial had been sent on to Washington, asking the President to investigate existing land laws in Hawaii. To donate money for the promotion of existing evils, was a most erroneous policy. There was not a homestead in Hawaii today, in the true American sense of the word. The Home Rule party was stultifying itself by creating salaries, conditions and offices for Republicans. Two years from now the Republicans would walk off with the entire Home Rule party in its pocket. The Home Rule prophet said that he was not that kind of an Independent.

Dickey replied by saying that in the vicinity of Kula there were a hundred or more people who were growing well off on lands that they had homesteaded. Dickey moved that the salary of the public land commissioner be placed at \$6,000.

Mossman said \$6,000 was not enough. The officer was without an assistant. It requires more work than appears at first sight.

Speaker Akina punctured Mossman's rush of oratory by saying that there was not a single homestead on Hawaii.

Dickey said the position was worth \$6,000; no more. During the period that had just come to an end, the salary was at the figures quoted. There was no reason for making a change now, especially as the work would be less, owing to a better system.

Makekau answered this by saying that the system might be simpler, but the increase of settlers would make the duties much harder than they had been before.

Prendergast thought \$6,000 was too much. He moved that the remuneration be reduced to \$4,200. The motion was lost, and the salary remained at \$7,200, the salary suggested by his excellency, Governor Dole.

The salary of the secretary and sub-agent of the Fifth Land District was kept at \$4,200.

The salary of the clerk was passed at \$2,400.

Emmelhuth appeared quite disgruntled because the seed he had sown a few minutes before had fallen among thorns and stony places. He criticised the Home Rulers, saying that they were not giving salaries in a just manner. The pay of some of the officers, which had hitherto been reduced, ought to be raised.

Beckley said that the people in the land commissioner's office were not being overworked. They went to work at 11 o'clock and quit at 3 o'clock. Beckley said he had worked in the of-

fice for three years, and knew what he was talking about.

The pay of the sub-agent of the Second Land District was placed at \$1,200. The pay of the sub-agent in the Third Land District was placed at \$900. The pay of the sub-agent in the Fourth Land District was placed at \$1,200. The pay of the sub-agent of the Sixth Land District was placed at \$720.

The pay of the rangers of the different land districts was fixed at \$720. Emmelhuth objected to the salaries being paid, speaking of them as "doleful pittance." This burst of humor was lost on the legislators, who don't understand puns.

The commissioner of agriculture came into line at this stage of the day's work. The commissioner will draw \$7,200. The entomologist will have to struggle along on \$4,000. The chief forester will be rewarded for his labors with \$3,600.

were touched uponffband,dd s adetae Emmelhuth was critical again when the salaries of the survey department were touched upon. There was no reason, he said, for paying the salaries at the figures mentioned, just because Governor Dole had suggested it. Something ought to be done to find out the facts in the case. Try to find out anything from these people and they would draw into their shells like a snail. There was too much of this thing, anyway, said Emmelhuth. Each and every little bureau in the whole governmental scheme thought that it was the "great I am" of the Territory.

Prendergast said that while the office had been in existence for thirty years, it was impossible to find competent people to fill it. Prendergast then spoke in behalf of that Home Rule stand-by, "Bridges and roads." Continuing, he said that there was nothing to show for all the surveying that had been done in the last thirty years. Even here in Honolulu lots could not be picked out, even when they appeared on the map.

Dickey moved that the positions in the survey department be referred to a special committee. This was done. The committee was composed of Dickey, Prendergast and Beckley.

The committee on the Board of Health then reported. A hornet's nest was stirred up when this branch of the public service was touched upon. Prendergast said there was no use in having an executive officer, with a salary of \$5,400. Such a position had never been in existence until the bubonic plague. The speaker rambled off into an attack on those who had the public health under their charge at the time of the plague. Prendergast said the plague was a preconcerted scheme to get people out of the country at that time, as sugar stocks were falling. Certain bankers and capitalists used the plague as a bug-a-boo to scare objectionable haoles away.

Makekau made the last long speech of the day. He referred to Beckley's interview with the President, and asked that the expenses of the Territory be kept down, as the nation's chief had ordered. At the same time he felt that the salaries of the officers of the Board of Health should not be done away with.

The salary of the executive officer of the Board of Health, by an almost unanimous vote, was reduced from \$5,400 to \$4,800.

The salary of the secretary of the Board of Health was next debated. The debate assumed a decidedly personal turn. Beckley, Mossman and Beckley took a turn in saying mean things about their political opponents. When a vote was taken the salary of the officer under discussion was raised from \$4,000 to \$4,800.

An adjournment followed, the hour of 4 o'clock having arrived.

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